

grade of vice admiral for a term of 4 years in accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 5137(a).

The following named officers of the Naval Reserve for temporary promotion to the grade of rear admiral subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

James Grealish	LINE	Richard G. Altman
Philip C. Koelsch		John R. Rohleder
Robert N. Pitner		Robert M. Garrick
Frank B. Guest, Jr.		
	MEDICAL CORPS	
William J. Mills		

	SUPPLY CORPS
Lee E. Landes	
	CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS
Philip V. King	
	JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS
Hugh H. Howell, Jr.	

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Friday, January 26, 1973

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

*The Lord will give strength unto His people; the Lord will bless His people with peace.—Psalm 29: 11.*

Almighty God, our Father, without whom life has no meaning or mission, but with whom there is strength for the soul, love for life, and hope for the future, we lift our hearts unto Thee in gratitude for Thy goodness and for the leading of Thy gracious spirit.

As a Nation refresh our faith in the power of peace, renew our courage to persist in pursuing the paths that keep the peace, restore in our minds the blessing of brotherhood, and by Thy spirit may we extend the hand of helpfulness to those in need. Amid the troubles of these times keep us strong in Thee and steadfast in purpose to serve our fellow men.

Bless our homes, our churches, our schools, our leaders in State and country that the opportunities now presented to us may be worthily accepted and wisely used; that our Nation through humble obedience to Thy holy will may walk the ways of peace keeping the lights of freedom and justice aglow in our world.

God bless America and make her a blessing to all mankind.

We pray in the spirit of Christ. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Marks, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on January 19, 1973, the President approved and signed a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 1. Joint resolution extending the time within which the President may transmit the budget message and the economic report to the Congress and extending the time within which the Joint Economic Committee shall file its report.

### APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of 42 U.S.C. 2251, the Chair

appoints as members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy the following members on the part of the House: Mr. HOLIFIELD of California; Mr. PRICE of Illinois; Mr. YOUNG of Texas; Mr. RONCALIO of Wyoming; Mr. McCORMACK of Washington; Mr. HOSMER of California; Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois; Mr. HANSEN of Idaho; Mr. LUJAN of New Mexico.

### ADJOURNMENT OVER TO MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1973

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourns to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

### DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule on Wednesday of next week be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

### DESIGNATING A NATIONAL MOMENT AND NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 246), providing for a moment of prayer and thanksgiving and a national day of prayer and thanksgiving.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution as follows:

#### H.J. RES. 246

Whereas the American people have reason to rejoice at the news of a just and honorable end to the long and trying war in Vietnam; and

Whereas our deep and abiding faith as a people reminds us that no great work can be accomplished without the aid and inspiration of Almighty God: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the moment of 7:00 P.M., EST, Jan-*

uary 27, 1973 a National Moment of Prayer and Thanksgiving for the peaceful end to the Vietnam War, and the 24 hours beginning at the same time as a National Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving.

That the President authorize the flying of the American flag at the appointed hour;

That all men and women of goodwill be urged to join in prayer that this settlement marks not only the end of the war in Vietnam, but the beginning of a new era of world peace and understanding; and

That copies of this resolution be sent to the Governors of the several States.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### VACATING PROCEEDINGS ON AND RECONSIDERATION OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 99, ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to vacate the proceedings whereby the House agreed to House Resolution 99 on January 6, 1973, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

#### H. RES. 99

*Resolved, That the following named Members be, and they are hereby elected members of the standing committee of the House of Representatives on Rules:*

John B. Anderson, Illinois; Dave Martin, Nebraska; James H. Quillen, Tennessee; Delbert L. Latta, Ohio.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GERALD R. FORD

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GERALD R. FORD: On line 4, strike out "John B. Anderson, Illinois; Dave Martin, Nebraska;" and insert "Dave Martin, Nebraska; John B. Anderson, Illinois;"

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### WORST TRADE DEFICIT IN HISTORY DEMANDS ACTION

(Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention

to four important news articles that continue to detail the depressing reality of our foreign trade situation. The Department of Commerce has released the trade figures for 1972 and they show that our foreign trade deficit has more than tripled to \$6.439 billion. This occurred despite devaluation of the dollar and other efforts to strengthen our position abroad. Until 1971 the United States regularly had trade surpluses. Our disastrous situation today demands quick action to stop this unhealthy imbalance. It appears the administration is becoming increasingly aware of this problem and is sending up "trial balloons" to test various solutions. The Burke-Hartke bill, H.R. 62, provides definite methods for solution of this disheartening situation. It is time to take major steps toward reversing this crisis situation which has developed in our Nation's trade policies. Stopgap measures have proven to be inadequate.

Pockets of high unemployment exist throughout the Nation in the footwear industry, textiles, electronics, steel, and so forth caused by the flood of imports. Close to 1 million jobs have been lost in America since 1965. For those who oppose the Burke-Hartke bill the time has arrived for them to come forward with constructive suggestions on how the problem can be corrected. A financial crisis of tremendous magnitude is developing overseas and time is running out.

The articles referred to follow:

[From the New York Times, Jan. 25, 1973]

**U.S. FOREIGN TRADE DEFICIT TOPPED  
\$6 BILLION IN 1972**

(By Edwin L. Dale, Jr.)

WASHINGTON, January 24.—The United States deficit in foreign trade—only the second in this century—soared to \$6.4-billion last year, the Commerce Department reported today.

The deficit for 1971, the first, was only \$2-billion. Prior to that the nation had consistently exported more than it imported. Last year saw a good growth in exports but a much larger increase in imports, which have shown explosive growth in recent years.

Today's report said the trade deficit in December, at \$663.2-million, was the highest since June. However, the second half of the year showed a somewhat smaller deficit than the first half.

**JUMP IN IMPORTS VALUE**

Last year's results reflected chiefly an enormous jump in the dollar value of imports, partly reflecting the reduced valuation of the dollar against other major currencies at the end of 1971 and partly reflecting the pickup in United States economic activity.

The change in currency valuations meant that any given volume of imports cost more in dollar terms, and the economic expansion meant pressure for more imports.

Imports last year totaled \$55.56-billion, up 22 per cent from 1971. This far outpaced the growth in exports of 13 per cent to \$49.12-billion—an export increase that would normally be regarded as fairly good.

For December alone imports were at a record level of \$5.03-billion, the second month in a row that the \$5-billion mark was exceeded. Exports were \$4.47-billion—like imports, little changed from November.

The Commerce Department said the initial effect of the dollar devaluation "was to induce a prompt increase in dollar import prices without an immediate accompanying reduction in volume."

The agency said preliminary figures, through November, suggest that import prices last year rose 7 per cent over 1971 while export prices rose 3 per cent.

Apart from this factor, the report said the faster rise of imports than of exports also reflected "the rapid rate of expansion in business activity in the United States, which acted as a stimulus to imports."

Of the total rise in imports of \$10-billion last year, petroleum accounted for only \$1-billion and various metals for another \$1-billion. More important in the import increase was a rise of \$2.8-billion in nonfood, non-automotive consumer goods. In addition, auto imports rose \$620-million in value, though the number of cars imported declined slightly.

On the export side, there was a jump of 22 per cent, or \$1.7-billion, in agricultural exports, of which almost one-fourth represented increased sales to the Soviet Union. All other exports rose \$4.3-billion, or 11 per cent.

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 25, 1973]

**TRADE DEFICIT WORST IN HISTORY**

(By Carole Shifrin)

The United States foreign trade deficit climbed to a record \$6.4 billion last year, the worst in U.S. history, the government reported yesterday.

The 1972 deficit was more than triple the 1971 deficit of \$2.0 billion.

In the last month of the year imports outstripped exports by a seasonally adjusted \$563.2 million, the Commerce Department said. It was the 15th monthly deficit in a row suffered by the U.S. in international trade and the 20th deficit in 21 months.

In two other reports released yesterday, Commerce announced that:

New orders for durable goods fell 2.0 per cent, or \$740 million, in December after a gain of 2.3 per cent or \$860 million, in November.

The merchandise trade deficit in the fourth quarter of 1972, as measured on a balance of payments basis which excludes "military" trade of the defense agencies, totaled \$1.67 billion, seasonally adjusted, compared to a deficit of \$1.59 billion in the third. The merchandise trade deficit on the BOP basis totaled \$6.9 billion for the full year, compared to \$2.7 billion in 1971.

Exports of U.S. merchandise rose 13 per cent during 1972 to a total of \$49.12 billion from \$43.55 billion in 1971, Commerce said, but at the same time imports from abroad soared 22 per cent to a total of \$55.56 billion in 1972 from \$45.56 billion in 1971.

One of the prime objectives of the administration's new economic policies announced in August 1971 was to turn around the increasingly bleak trade picture, but the predicted improvement has so far proved to be elusive. Although officials have declined to pinpoint a timetable, they had acknowledged publicly that some improvement should be apparent in 1972.

Commerce yesterday blamed the faster rise of imports than of exports in part on the rapid rate of expansion in business activity in the U.S.—exceeding the expansion in the nations' major export markets—which acted as a stimulus to imports. In addition, the dollar devaluation at the end of 1971 caused prices of imports to be higher without reducing the volume any.

In December, imports totaled a seasonally adjusted \$5.03 billion, unchanged from the record high of November. Exports were down 0.1 per cent in December to a seasonally adjusted total of \$4.47 billion.

In the report on durable goods, Commerce said a \$475 million decrease in new orders of transportation equipment, largely motor vehicles and parts, and a \$185 million decline in electrical and nonelectrical machinery orders contributed to December's decline.

Orders totaled a seasonally adjusted \$11.56 billion in the machinery industry and \$8.38 billion in the transportation equipment sector.

New orders were up to \$55 million in primary metals in December to an adjusted total of \$5.97 billion, Commerce said. In the supplementary series, new orders for household durables were down \$173 million in December to a \$3.04 billion total, while orders in the capital goods industries—related to future investment—were down \$90 million to a \$11.59 billion total.

New orders for durable goods totaled \$36.88 billion in December after seasonal adjustment.

Durable goods shipments fell 1.5 per cent, or \$550 million, to a seasonally adjusted \$36.2 billion in December after a 1.8 per cent gain the month before. A \$455 million decrease in shipments of transportation equipment, largely motor vehicles and parts, was partly offset by a \$230 million increase in the primary metals industry.

Unfilled orders rose 0.8 per cent, or \$679 million, to a seasonally adjusted \$80.73 billion. The increase in unfilled orders in December primarily reflected a \$595 gain in the machinery industries, Commerce said.

[From the Boston Globe, Jan. 25, 1973]

**\$6.4 BILLION LOSS TRIPLE 1971—UNITED STATES REPORTS WORST TRADE DEFICIT IN 1972**

WASHINGTON.—The United States wound up 1972 with its worst trade deficit in history, \$6.4 billion, more than triple the 1971 figure, the government said yesterday.

The net outflow of dollars from merchandise trade with other countries is now a major obstacle in bringing the nation's balance-of-payment deficit back into line, the Commerce Department report showed.

The annual deficit was the second in US trading accounts of this century. The other, in 1971, was \$2 billion.

A trade deficit occurs when the value of foreign imports exceeds the value of US exports to other countries. Organized labor has criticized the deficit, saying it causes a loss of jobs in the United States and calling for Congress to erect more barriers to foreign imports.

The Nixon Administration is trying a different approach, seeking to use the world monetary system as the vehicle for turning the deficit around as well as negotiating an end of trade barriers to US goods.

The Commerce Department said that imports in 1972 totaled \$55.5 billion while exports were \$49.1 billion.

In December, the trade deficit was \$563.2 million. It was the 15th straight month of red ink in US trade accounts.

The Department gave a number of reasons for the deterioration, the first being that the US economy has been performing so well.

This makes the United States the world's best market for foreign sellers, the Department said.

Another major reason was the devaluation of the dollar a year ago, a move that made US exports to other countries cheaper, but imports into this country more expensive.

But in 1972, the devaluation failed to have the effect of slowing down imports. They proved to be just as popular to Americans despite a higher price averaging a little over 8 percent. The more expensive goods merely added to the size of the deficit.

Officials hope the higher price for imports eventually will help the situation.

[From the Washington Star, Jan. 25, 1973]

**U.S. FOREIGN TRADE DEFICIT MORE THAN TRIPLE IN YEAR**

(By Lee M. Cohn)

The U.S. foreign trade deficit more than tripled to \$6.439 billion last year, despite devaluation of the dollar and other efforts to



strengthen the competitive position of American producers, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

Last year's trade deficit—the excess of imports over exports—compared with a deficit of \$2.014 billion in 1971. The 1971 deficit was the first since 1888.

Furthermore, the trade picture showed no signs of improvement at the end of 1972. The deficit edged up to \$563.2 million in December, seasonally adjusted from \$559.2 million in November and the biggest since June.

U.S. exports increased by 13 percent to \$49.116 billion in all of 1972. But imports rose 22 percent to \$55.555 billion, so the deficit widened sharply.

In December, seasonally adjusted exports totaled \$4.466 billion and imports totaled \$5.029 billion, showing no significant change from November.

Until 1971, the United States regularly had trade surpluses, selling substantially more abroad than was imported. These surpluses held down the deficits in the broader balance of payments which includes capital flows, foreign aid, overseas military outlays and other transactions as well as trade.

The shift to trade deficits at the same time as other elements were deteriorating led to huge deficits in the balance of payments and the weakening of the dollar.

#### REVALUATIONS NEGOTIATED

Devaluation of the dollar and upward revaluations of other major currencies, negotiated in December 1971, were aimed at restoring a U.S. trade surplus by making American exports cheaper and imports more expensive.

But the results so far have been disappointing. Nixon administration officials had expected a substantial reduction in the trade deficit by now and had predicted an approximate balance in 1973.

The trends recently indicate that there will be another substantial trade deficit this year, though probably a smaller one than in 1972.

The administration also hopes to negotiate for the reduction of foreign tariffs and other trade barriers. There is a strong movement in Congress, however, to attack the problem from the opposite direction, by curtailing U.S. imports.

#### BIG ITEMS NOTED

Big elements in the rise of imports in 1972 included increases of \$1 billion for petroleum, \$1 billion for metals and \$1.4 billion for automotive vehicles, parts and engines. The number of autos imported declined, but average prices rose, so there was an increase of \$620 million in imports of passenger cars.

U.S. agricultural exports rose \$1.7 billion or 22 percent in 1972, including an increase of nearly \$400 million in exports to the Soviet Union, which purchased huge quantities of grain. Nonagricultural exports increased \$4.3 billion or 11 percent, led by a rise of \$1.5 billion for capital goods.

The biggest U.S. deficit last year was in trade with Japan, which sold \$4 billion more here than it imported from the United States, compared with a 1971 deficit of \$3.2 billion.

#### THE INTEREST EQUALIZATION TAX—NO BRAKE ON OUTFLOW OF U.S. CAPITAL ABROAD

(Mr. VANIK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, January 30, a 1-day hearing will be held by the Ways and Means Committee on legislation to extend interest equalization tax for 2 more years.

This proposal is a mere palliative to the very critical problem of capital outflow

from the United States. It is an attempt to meet a gargantuan problem with a fly swatter. The value of U.S. direct investments abroad already exceeds \$100 billion. Cash continues to flow from America into direct equity investments abroad at a rate in excess of \$6 billion per year. This represents a loss of 600,000 American jobs per year. The equalization tax has no effect on direct capital transfers by direct investment.

In recent years the horrendous capital outflow from the United States has occurred in equity investments in the developed world. Just last year we witnessed a huge capital outflow by American automobile manufacturers who bought almost a one-third interest in the Japanese automobile industry. These American dollars were transplanted in Japan and are now being used to create new jobs and new enterprises in that country.

In view of the massive invasion of American capital into Canada which is so seriously affecting the Canadian economy, the Canadians are now considering restraints on American capital investment.

Extensive American capital outflows into the developed nations serve to threaten our relationships in the free world which fears that America is endeavoring to buy up and control free world enterprise.

These capital outflows serve to increase interest rates in America and are steadily drying up the jobs which can be created and sustained by adequate capital resources.

I hope that the Members of this body will insist that equity investment in the developed countries be taxed or restrained until they are brought under more moderate levels. This amendment should be made to the interest equalization tax bill.

Our capital is our life blood—and if we continue to lose it this Nation will lose its vitality, its capacity to produce creatively and compete among the nations of the world.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

(Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, once again it is time to remind ourselves of the tragic history of Ukraine since that fateful time in 1920 when independence was stolen by the political unification of the U.S.S.R. The largest captive non-Russian nation, Ukraine has been struggling to regain the independence it lost after only 18 years.

The courageous people of Ukraine should take note that on this anniversary of Ukrainian independence the sympathies of the Congress of the United States and the people represented therein rest with them in their struggle for freedom and human dignity. I say our sympathies "rest," but we, like the noble people of Ukraine, can never, and will never, rest until the tyrannical repres-

sion of basic inalienable freedoms has been overcome.

#### A TRIBUTE TO COACH RALPH "SHUG" JORDAN OF AUBURN UNIVERSITY

(Mr. NICHOLS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, with the completion of the Pro Bowl in Texas, the 1972-73 football season came to an end. The talk around Washington, however, continues to be about Don Shula and his Miami Dolphins and of George Allen and his Washington Redskins.

However, at my alma mater, Auburn University, the talk continues to be about Ralph "Shug" Jordan, the head football coach for 22 years; Ralph "Shug" Jordan, the freshman football coach when I put on the orange and blue colors for the first time; Ralph "Shug" Jordan, the man who led Auburn to a national championship in 1957; Ralph "Shug" Jordan, the man who has compiled a 156-69-5 record; Ralph "Shug" Jordan, the man who took the 1972 Auburn team—predicted to win three or four games—and made them a national power.

Nineteen hundred and seventy-two was to be a rebuilding year for Auburn. Gone were All-Americans Pat Sullivan, winner of the Heisman Trophy, and Terry Beasley. "A dismal season," most experts said, but apparently nobody told Ralph "Shug" Jordan. If they did, he did not pass it on to his assistant coaches or his players. For Auburn, stopped only by LSU, went into the December 2 game with second ranked and undefeated Alabama with an 8-1 record. When the game was over, Auburn had won an upset victory and had a 9-1 record.

There was still one game left to play—the Gator Bowl—and the opponent was Big Eight power Colorado, a 13-point favorite. Colorado, however, went the same route followed by Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, and six others—the road to defeat—and Auburn and "Shug" Jordan had a 10-1 record, not bad for a team that was experiencing a "rebuilding year."

Ralph "Shug" Jordan was the main reason for this successful season. In recognition of this, the Nation's sportswriters picked him second in the annual voting for "Coach of the Year." But to the players, Ralph "Shug" Jordan is more than a coach. He is a teacher, a friend, an Alabamian, and an American.

Mr. Speaker, last week, the Auburn Plainsman, the Auburn University newspaper, did an in-depth article on Coach Jordan. Written by Thom Botsford and John Duncan, the article is entitled, "An Afternoon Talk of Football, Auburn and Life in General." I would like to include this article in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so my distinguished colleagues might have the opportunity to read about this rare individual. I salute Coach Ralph "Shug" Jordan, a winning coach, a dedicated teacher, an understanding friend, a great Alabamian, and a true American.

## AN AFTERNOON TALK OF FOOTBALL, AUBURN, AND LIFE IN GENERAL

(By Thom Botsford and John Duncan)

"No, I'll never leave Auburn; that's the way I've always felt Auburn is my cup of tea."

Coach Ralph "Shug" Jordan relaxes on a sofa in his modest, unassuming den and grins at his student press. Yes, he had said earlier in the week, he would be glad to talk about football, Auburn University, students, politics, alumni and old memories. "Cup of tea," of course, is a Shugism like "You're so right, Carl." But the phrase doesn't sound trite or hackneyed coming from the Coach. His deep Southern accent, sparkling eyes, and comfortable mannerisms convey a simple sincerity which makes each comment seem totally credible and honest. And, besides, a man doesn't turn down an offer to coach the Philadelphia Eagles unless Auburn is his cup of tea.

"That was in 1955, you know," Shug explains. "Yes, John and Thom, you can print that. But remember the important reason why I didn't accept the Philadelphia offer—Auburn University."

Unlike some coaches of note, Shug Jordan doesn't strive for winning teams and glory records simply for football's sake. Ask him what he wants from Auburn football: "I want the performance to be good and substantive, but just as an integral part of the University. Long ago, I realized that the improvement of the school as a whole could be achieved by building a great football program."

"At Homecoming, returning alumni need to get together and talk about something other than their work. Beyond a few sentences, there's not much alumni in different fields can discuss. Except, of course, Auburn football. That is a common topic, a meeting of minds, something that represents Auburn University for most everyone."

So, the man who has guided Auburn football to a 156-69-5 record over the past 22 years has never forgotten that alumni excited over the success of a winning team will probably become concerned about improving the school as a whole.

He points out that a new band building is being constructed because one alumnus, in search of good football tickets, realized the facility was needed.

"And, I remember when some dedicated alumni raised about \$500,000 for the electrical engineering department. By the way, these were the same alumni—the same organization that had often helped us recruit players," he said.

In a sense, the Coach is at the helm of an effective lobbying machine, an organization specifically built to recruit football players while simultaneously selling the assets of Auburn University to the public at large. He often calls on alumni to contact prospective high school players about playing ball for Auburn. Such a task requires, of course, emphasizing the total environment of the school—academic quality, availability of entertainment, activities on campus.

How should one approach such a selling job? "It's not so hard," he says. "I just talk about the many advantages of Auburn. The campus is located in a small town, and although there are many more students here than 10 or 15 years ago, things aren't so crowded. You can be at the golf course in 5 minutes. You can go fishing in 10 minutes. Oh sure, there's a parking problem at times, but getting away from it all is possible in a few minutes. On the other hand, the cities are close enough for frequent visits—Atlanta and Birmingham are only a couple of hours away."

"As far as academics are concerned, we know Auburn is a lot better than some people give it credit for. Of course, veterinary medicine and fisheries are outstanding here. But so are other areas of study which have yet

to gain a reputation because they have not been around so long. A while back, someone pointed out to me that the School of Business was not accredited and was on probation. Well, it was true but we discovered that school was too young for accreditation. It could be the best school in the country and still technically be on probation."

It is quite likely that many alumni who recruit players take tips on "selling Auburn" from Shug. Indeed, he has been talking about Auburn football and Auburn University for over two decades, making speeches to over 2200 clubs and organizations throughout the deep South.

Since some fans are calling the 1972 season "Shug's greatest ever," his speaking schedule through March 15 is loaded. There are quarterback clubs, touchdown clubs, Rotary Clubs, civic clubs galore that are calling on the Coach for a few words about "17-16," the Gator Bowl, and what kind of team is coming up next year. "It's a 14 month a year job," he claims, "and there are more than 365 speaking requests each year."

He's looking forward to some of the occasions, however. "There's 'Dave Beck Day' in Huntsville, 'Danny Sanspree Day' in Atmore, 'Johnny Simmons Day' in Childersburg and 'David Beverly Day' in Sweetwater among others."

Relations with fans and, especially alumni, haven't always been rosy. Shug recalls one incident in 1966 that would probably embarrass a few alumni if they were reminded about it today. "We had a 4-5 record going into the Alabama game in '66 and someone decided to call a meeting in Birmingham about what they were going to do with me. Dr. Philpott, who was also invited, was very protective of me and I am very thankful of that."

"Now, I caught wind of the meeting long before it took place and arranged for some of my friends to keep me informed as to what was going on. So, prior to our game with Alabama, my managers kept in touch with some people at the meeting and kept me informed. One minute a boy would run up to me and tell me that I was 'in'; the next minute I would hear that I was 'out.' Things got pretty hectic. Well, as you know, everything worked out, but the main things I was happy to learn about was that the alumni were concerned enough to want a top football program."

Besides the 4-6 record in 1966, Auburn has experienced only one other losing season under Jordan—1952. That's two "bad" seasons compared to 20 "good" ones. Still, the Coach doesn't say that losing is of no use to a team.

"Some great things have come out of losing. Adversity has eventually produced strong performances out of the right kind of people." Auburn teams, one has to conclude, have been composed out of the "right" kind of people.

The Auburn spirit is important to the Coach. But he likes to clarify why: "Some people get worked up about spirit and say that every brick on the campus has a soul. It's not that. It's Auburn people. Now, maybe we are three or four years behind Harvard as far as fads are concerned, but that simply means we have more time to think about things."

"There's been a certain amount of student unrest, but nothing like what happened at Columbia or Kent State. Maybe it's the small town environment. Anyway, our spirit is a reflection of something constructive."

Occasionally, Shug feels that students and alumni need a gentle reminder to keep the faith when spirit is slipping. This year's team, for example, was obviously vastly underrated. Not many believed they would finish with a 10-1 record, fifth in the nation. So, the Coach needed the fans on his television show for their lack of faith early in the season.

"I was needing the student body, too," he said. "At the Tennessee game, I guess I was a little disappointed. When the game began, there was mostly silence from the student section—not too many 'War Eagle's.' It was almost placid. Of course, when the tempo picked up, the students woke up."

Such a comment, however, is only a benign chide. "I know I've said it so many times, but I say it sincerely: the student body has always been a favorite of mine. I love meeting with students and the student body. So many of them have gleams in their eyes, ready to meet a challenge. It gives me a lift."

Shug Jordan calls himself a "conservative" and insists that he is "not a very exciting person." A national reputation steeped in bright lights and pink cadillacs, he claims, is not his style.

"I'm concerned with people in the deep South, not those in places like Tacoma, Washington. The South is our bread and butter. That's where most of our players are from and where most of our students are from," he says.

And he doesn't mind discussing politics. "Sometimes I wonder about all of the politicking this University does to get funds from the legislature. I guess the wining and dining is necessary, but personally I would rather approach it differently. We have a great institution here. That's all we should have to point out. We can stand on our record. We are worthy of whatever money we get and more."

With complete candor, he adds: "That's something I can't really understand about Auburn, though. The city has never voted for George Wallace. Now Opelika has and the county has. But not Auburn. Nevertheless, look at all the improvements that have been made for the campus during the Wallace years. There's the library, Haley Center and other elaborate buildings and improvements."

"Some of my close professor friends—I jokingly call them penheads sometimes—can come up with plenty of arguments but they miss the point."

"What about Wallace's early racial record?"

"Maybe the schoolhouse stand was a bit much, but hasn't every Southern politician said the same things?" And look at Hugo Black. He got a reputation through the Klan and turned out to be a liberal justice.

"I'm strong on states' rights. Sometimes I think we're going too fast and that can cause problems. We're trying to undo over a hundred years of history in few years," he states in a way that is anything but obnoxious.

It's simply his opinion, take it or leave it.

Yet, Shug Jordan is not insensitive to the social pressures felt by minority students. He has felt them himself. In the 1920's he was a Roman Catholic living in the very Southern town of Selma, Alabama.

"Back then, Catholic doctrine was much more rigid. And those were the days when Catholics were discriminated against. But, somehow, that didn't stop me in YMCA basketball. For example, I captained the Baptist team, the Episcopal team, and, once, even the Jewish team."

Perhaps the hardest blow came when Jordan lost his first job as a high school coach because he was a Catholic.

"Discrimination can either repress you or give you determination to overcome the situation. Yes, I believe in equal opportunity, but let's be sure it's equal. Not more. People should earn success," he believes.

The topic of "civil rights" prompts Shug to observe, "I'm concerned about the civil rights of coaches. There's a regulation that holds me responsible for what alumni and players might do when I'm not looking. How am I to know if an alumnus gives a prospective player \$20 in Huntsville one night?"

Talking of this year's team, he speaks of the virtues of hard work and discipline.



"Self-discipline is a cornerstone to life—if you're going to move 500 people across a field, you've got to have discipline and order. And, in almost any occupation, discipline is essential. So often you're called on to instill discipline. And, to know how to teach it, you must go through it."

Although the Coach is a celebrated veteran of World War II (his list of military honors used to appear in campus press biographies, but Shug tired of the "whole damn routine" and had the mention removed.), he doesn't take discipline to the extreme.

"The athletic situation here is not as regimented as one might think," he says. "We can be flexible. We used to have two full pages of training regulations. Now, we have four lines. We just ask our players to pay the price necessary to play good football. And, for the most part, there's no problem."

"I know the campus has lost some of the intimacy among students that it once had when it was smaller. When I was a student we interacted with people from all departments and all areas of study. We knew the professors and even nicknamed them. One was called 'Windy' because he was long winded. Another was 'Papa' because he was a daddy to everyone, and one was called 'London' because he seemed like he was always in a fog."

"Activities like football should bring people together like that. I'm glad it's a cross-section." These sentences are spoken with an affection for a rich past and a desire to translate it into the present.

There is one last question: "Coach, tons of newspaper copy has been written about you. Has the press treated you fairly?" Such a question generally prompts a few colorful complaints from anyone who has to meet the press frequently.

"I have no media quarrel," he responds. "Ninety-nine point nine per cent of the writers have been fair to me. Sometimes the Florida press is somewhat radical, but that's about it."

His time for photographs in the back yard. Shug gets up after autographing a few glossy prints of himself for brothers, sisters, and friends of the student press.

He knows how to pose for a photograph. There is no pretense or exaggerated humility. There is just Shug: a relaxed torso, a smile conveying a confident sense of peace, neat dress, hair parted slightly to one side of his head.

"Let's walk around the back yard," he says. "There are the pecan trees that Mrs. Jordan planted in 1955. The late Benny Marshall had written then that when Mrs. Jordan plants pecan trees in a certain place, she and her husband are there to stay."

Shug's two basset hounds Beau and Tally are raising a fuss. He shows them off friendly, comical animals resembling the hound on a Hush Puppies box.

Then, he explains the significance of a white bench that sits under the long branches of back yard trees.

"That comes from the old Alumni Gym. When I was basketball coach, we gave it a lot of wear."

It's time to leave but the friendly chatter is difficult to halt. Shug thanks the writers and photographer and encourages them to come back and visit! A rewarding afternoon chat with Ralph "Shug" Jordan is over.

#### PROVIDING FOR CONGRESSIONAL JURISDICTION OVER THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I am today

introducing legislation which is designed to recapture some measure of congressional jurisdiction over the U.S. Postal Service.

In brief, my bill will require the Postal Service to obtain annual authorizations for the two appropriations it now receives from the Federal Treasury as a public service subsidy and for "revenue foregone" due to preferential postal rates on so-called nonprofit mailings.

In other words, the managers of the Postal Service will be required each year to appear before the Post Office and Civil Service Committees of the Senate and House and justify their request for expenditures of tax dollars to make up the difference between postal revenues and postal costs.

Another provision of my bill should not be necessary under normal circumstances, but I feel is essential to reestablishing a proper relationship between the Congress and the Postal Service. That is the language which requires the Postal Service to keep the two Post Office Committees of the House and Senate "fully and currently informed with respect to all activities and responsibilities within the jurisdiction of these committees." I am sure that each Member of this House has had some experience in trying to elicit information from the Postal Service on just what is going on down there and how taxpayers' money is being spent.

Mr. Speaker, among the many mistakes the Congress made in enacting the Postal Reorganization Act of 1971, certainly one of the worst was cutting this vital public service adrift in a bureaucratic limbo with the Postmaster General, his deputy, and all the other high salaried managers accountable to no elected official of the Federal Government—either in the executive or legislative branch.

From all over America there is developing a rumble of discontent and dissatisfaction with the current quality of postal service, which is developing into an alarming crescendo. The complaints that are pouring in to Members of Congress and the critical editorial comments in newspapers large and small are unprecedented—at least in my 24 years of service in this body.

Whether we like it or not, public pressure will force the Congress to get involved with the rapid deterioration of our vital national communications system.

The bill I introduce, Mr. Speaker, will reassert the public's right to full and current disclosure of postal activities when those activities involve the public money.

Enactment of my bill is essential in order to bring back to the Congress the control and scrutiny over the postal service which we should never have given up in the first place.

#### THE FIRST REORGANIZATION PLAN OF THE NEW SESSION

(Mr. GERALD R. FORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the President has today sent to the Con-

gress his first reorganization plan of the new session.

While this plan should of course be carefully studied, it appears to have been most logically drafted.

The President is determined to reduce sharply the size of his Executive Office. To that end, he has decided to shift a number of operational and program functions out of the Executive Office into the line departments and agencies of the Government.

As outlined in the President's message of transmittal, Reorganization Plan No. 1 seems to make a great deal of sense.

The plan would abolish the Office of Science and Technology and transfer its functions back to the National Science Foundation. It would abolish the National Aeronautics and Space Council on the basis that this body no longer is needed. It would dismantle the Office of Emergency Preparedness and transfer its functions to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the General Services Administration, and the Treasury Department.

The President is seeking to restructure his Executive Office. He is personally convinced his plans would promote greater efficiency. I believe Congress should concur in his plans.

#### PROGRAM FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS WEEK AND THE WEEK OF JANUARY 29, 1973

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute for the purpose of asking the distinguished majority whip the program for the remainder of the day and week, if any, and the schedule for next week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McFALL. The program of the House of Representatives for the week of January 29 is as follows:

On Monday the House will meet to receive the budget message from the President.

On Wednesday the business will be House Resolution 132, on Select Committee to Study Committee Structure, subject to a rule being granted by the Rules Committee.

Any further program will be announced later.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. There is no further business for this week?

Mr. McFALL. There is no business for the rest of the week. However, it is possible there may be some resolutions.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Routine.

Mr. McFALL. Routine resolutions, gentleman from California to reiterate an announcement that was made earlier this week concerning the 3 o'clock meeting with Dr. Kissinger.

Mr. McFALL. Yes. We will notify all of the Members in their offices that Dr. Kissinger will be in the House Ways and

Means Committee room at 3 o'clock this afternoon to discuss the Vietnam war settlement and to answer questions of Members concerning that settlement.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman refers to the committee room in the Longworth Building; is that correct?

Mr. McFALL. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

**AUTHORIZING CLERK TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM SENATE AND SPEAKER TO SIGN ENROLLED MEASURES DULY PASSED AND TRULY ENROLLED, NOTWITHSTANDING ADJOURNMENT**

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the adjournment of the House until Monday next, the clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate, and that the Speaker be authorized to sign any enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

**REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1, 1973—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 93-43)**

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

On January 5 I announced a three-part program to streamline the executive branch of the Federal Government. By concentrating less responsibility in the President's immediate staff and more in the hands of the departments and agencies, this program should significantly improve the services of the Government. I believe these reforms have become so urgently necessary that I intend, with the cooperation of the Congress, to pursue them with all of the resources of my office during the coming year.

The first part of this program is a renewed drive to achieve passage of my legislative proposals to overhaul the Cabinet departments. Secondly, I have appointed three Cabinet Secretaries as Counsellors to the President with coordinating responsibilities in the broad areas of human resources, natural resources, and community development, and five Assistants to the President with special responsibilities in the areas of domestic affairs, economic affairs, foreign affairs, executive management, and operations of the White House.

The third part of this program is a sharp reduction in the overall size of the Executive Office of the President and a reorientation of that office back to its original mission as a staff for top-level policy formation and monitoring of policy execution in broad functional areas. The Executive Office of the President should no longer be encumbered

with the task of managing or administering programs which can be run more effectively by the departments and agencies. I have therefore concluded that a number of specialized operational and program functions should be shifted out of the Executive Office into the line departments and agencies of the Government. Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1973, transmitted herewith, would effect such changes with respect to emergency preparedness functions and scientific and technological affairs.

**STREAMLINING THE FEDERAL SCIENCE ESTABLISHMENT**

When the National Science Foundation was established by an act of the Congress in 1950, its statutory responsibilities included evaluation of the Government's scientific research programs and development of basic science policy. In the late 1950's, however, with the effectiveness of the U.S. science effort under serious scrutiny as a result of sputnik, the post of Science Adviser to the President was established. The White House became increasingly involved in the evaluation and coordination of research and development programs and in science policy matters, and that involvement was institutionalized in 1962 when a reorganization plan established the Office of Science and Technology within the Executive Office of the President, through transfer of authorities formerly vested in the National Science Foundation.

With advice and assistance from OST during the past decade, the scientific and technological capability of the Government has been markedly strengthened. This administration is firmly committed to a sustained, broad-based national effort in science and technology, as I made plain last year in the first special message on the subject ever sent by a President to the Congress. The research and development capability of the various executive departments and agencies, civilian as well as defense, has been upgraded. The National Science Foundation has broadened from its earlier concentration on basic research support to take on a significant role in applied research as well. It has matured in its ability to play a coordinating and evaluative role within the Government and between the public and private sectors.

I have therefore concluded that it is timely and appropriate to transfer to the Director of the National Science Foundation all functions presently vested in the Office of Science and Technology, and to abolish that office. Reorganization Plan No. 1 would effect these changes.

The multi-disciplinary staff resources of the Foundation will provide analytic capabilities for performance of the transferred functions. In addition, the Director of the Foundation will be able to draw on expertise from all of the Federal agencies, as well as from outside the Government, for assistance in carrying out his new responsibilities.

It is also my intention, after the transfer of responsibilities is effected, to ask Dr. H. Guyford Stever, the current Director of the Foundation, to take on the additional post of Science Adviser. In this capacity, he would advise and assist

the White House, Office of Management and Budget, Domestic Council, and other entities within the Executive Office of the President on matters where scientific and technological expertise is called for, and would act as the President's representative in selected cooperative programs in international scientific affairs, including chairing such joint bodies as the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

In the case of national security, the Department of Defense has strong capabilities for assessing weapons needs and for undertaking new weapons development, and the President will continue to draw primarily on this source for advice regarding military technology. The President in special situations also may seek independent studies or assessments concerning military technology from within or outside the Federal establishment using the machinery of the National Security Council for this purpose, as well as the Science Adviser when appropriate.

In one special area of technology—space and aeronautics—a coordinating council has existed within the Executive Office of the President since 1958. This body, the National Aeronautics and Space Council, met a major need during the evolution of our nation's space program. Vice President Agnew has served with distinction as its chairman for the past four years. At my request, beginning in 1969, the Vice President also chaired a special Space Task Group charged with developing strategy alternatives for a balanced U.S. space program in the coming years.

As a result of this work, basic policy issues in the United States space effort have been resolved, and the necessary interagency relationships have been established. I have therefore concluded, with the Vice President's concurrence, that the Council can be discontinued. Needed policy coordination can now be achieved through the resources of the executive departments and agencies, such as the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, augmented by some of the former Council staff. Accordingly, my reorganization plan proposes the abolition of the National Aeronautics and Space Council.

**A NEW APPROACH TO EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS**

The organization within the Executive Office of the President which has been known in recent years as the Office of Emergency Preparedness dates back, through its numerous predecessor agencies, more than 20 years. It has performed valuable functions in developing plans for emergency preparedness, in administering Federal disaster relief, and in overseeing and assisting the agencies in this area.

OEP's work as a coordinating and supervisory authority in this field has in fact been so effective—particularly under the leadership of General George A. Lincoln, its director for the past four years, who retired earlier this month after an exceptional military and public service career—that the line departments and agencies which in the past have shared in the performance of the various



preparedness functions now possess the capability to assume full responsibility for those functions. In the interest of efficiency and economy, we can now further streamline the Executive Office of the President by formally relocating those responsibilities and closing the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

I propose to accomplish this reform in two steps. First, Reorganization Plan No. 1 would transfer to the President all functions previously vested by law in the Office or its Director, except the Director's role as a member of the National Security Council, which would be abolished; and it would abolish the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

The functions to be transferred to the President from OEP are largely incidental to emergency authorities already vested in him. They include functions under the Disaster Relief Act of 1970; the function of determining whether a major disaster has occurred within the meaning of (1) Section 7 of the Act of September 30, 1950, as amended, 20 U.S.C. 241-1, or (2) Section 762(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as added by Section 161(a) of the Education Amendments of 1972, Public Law 92-318, 86 Stat. 288 at 299 (relating to the furnishing by the Commissioner of Education of disaster relief assistance for educational purposes); and functions under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1862), with respect to the conduct of investigations to determine the effects on national security of the importation of certain articles.

The Civil Defense Advisory Council within OEP would also be abolished by this plan, as changes in domestic and international conditions since its establishment in 1950 have now obviated the need for a standing council of this type. Should advice of the kind the Council has provided be required again in the future, State and local officials and experts in the field can be consulted on an ad hoc basis.

Second, as soon as the plan became effective, I would delegate OEP's former functions as follows:

All OEP responsibilities having to do with preparedness for and relief of civil emergencies and disasters would be transferred to the Department of Housing and Urban Development. This would provide greater field capabilities for coordination of Federal disaster assistance with that provided by States and local communities, and would be in keeping with the objective of creating a broad, new Department of Community Development.

OEP's responsibilities for measures to ensure the continuity of civil government operations in the event of major military attack would be reassigned to the General Services Administration, as would responsibility for resource mobilization including the management of national security stockpiles, with policy guidance in both cases to be provided by the National Security Council, and with economic considerations relating to changes in stockpile levels to be coordinated by the Council on Economic Policy.

Investigations of imports which might threaten the national security—assigned to OEP by Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962—would be reassigned to the Treasury Department, whose other trade studies give it a ready-made capability in this field; the National Security Council would maintain its supervisory role over strategic imports.

Those disaster relief authorities which have been reserved to the President in the past, such as the authority to declare major disasters, will continue to be exercised by him under these new arrangements. In emergency situations calling for rapid interagency coordination, the Federal response will be coordinated by the Executive Office of the President under the general supervision of the Assistant to the President in charge of executive management.

The Oil Policy Committee will continue to function as in the past, unaffected by this reorganization, except that I will designate the Deputy Secretary of the Treasury as chairman in place of the Director of OEP. The committee will operate under the general supervision of the Assistant to the President in charge of economic affairs.

#### DECLARATIONS

After investigation, I have found that each action included in the accompanying plan is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in Section 901(a) of title 5 of the United States Code. In particular, the plan is responsive to the intention of the Congress as expressed in Section 901(a) (1), "to promote better execution of the laws, more effective management of the executive branch and of its agencies and functions, and expeditious administration of the public business;" and in Section 901(a) (3), "to increase the efficiency of the operations of the Government to the fullest extent practicable;" and in Senate 901(a) (5), "to reduce the number of agencies by consolidating those having similar functions under a single head, and to abolish such agencies or functions as may not be necessary for the efficient conduct of the Government."

While it is not practicable to specify all of the expenditure reductions and other economies which will result from the actions proposed, personnel and budget savings from abolition of the National Aeronautics and Space Council and the Office of Science and Technology alone will exceed \$2 million annually, and additional savings should result from a reduction of Executive Pay Schedule positions now associated with other transferred and delegated functions.

The plan has as its one logically consistent subject matter the streamlining of the Executive Office of the President and the disposition of major responsibilities currently conducted in the Executive Office of the President, which can better be performed elsewhere or abolished.

The functions which would be abolished by this plan, and the statutory authorities for each, are:

(1) the functions of the Director of

the Office of Emergency Preparedness with respect to being a member of the National Security Council (Sec. 101, National Security Act of 1947, as amended, 50 U.S.C. 402; and Sec. 4, Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958);

(2) the functions of the Civil Defense Advisory Council (Sec. 102 (a) Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950; 50 U.S.C. App. 2272 (a)); and

(3) the functions of the National Aeronautics and Space Council (Sec. 201, National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958; 42 U.S.C. 2471).

The proposed reorganization is a necessary part of the restructuring of the Executive Office of the President. It would provide through the Director of the National Science Foundation a strong focus for Federal efforts to encourage the development and application of science and technology to meet national needs. It would mean better preparedness for and swifter response to civil emergencies, and more reliable precautions against threats to the national security. The leaner and less diffuse Presidential staff structure which would result would enhance the President's ability to do his job and would advance the interests of the Congress as well.

I am confident that this reorganization plan would significantly increase the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the Federal Government. I urge the Congress to allow it to become effective.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 26, 1973.

#### REPORT ON CASH INCENTIVE PROGRAM TO REWARD MILITARY PERSONNEL—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

To the Congress of the United States:

Recognizing that our military forces must always maintain a high degree of preparedness, the Congress in 1965 authorized a cash incentive program to reward military personnel for imaginative suggestions, inventions and scientific achievements.

Today I am pleased to forward to the Congress the reports of the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation on cash awards made during fiscal year 1972. Tangible benefits resulting from suggestions submitted by military personnel that were adopted during that year totalled more than \$107 million, bringing the total first-year savings for taxpayers from this worthwhile program to \$661 million.

Of the 157,195 suggestions which were submitted by military personnel during the reporting period, 24,580 were adopted. Cash awards totalling \$1,822,762 were paid for these adopted suggestions. Enlisted personnel received \$1,502,660 in awards, representing 82 percent of the total cash awards paid. The remaining 18 percent was received by

officer personnel and amounted to \$320,102.

The reports of the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation contain more detailed statistical information on the military awards program and also include a few brief descriptions of some of the better ideas of our military personnel during fiscal year 1972. For example, two Air Force sergeants were awarded a total of \$25,000 for suggesting a modification to the F-105 weapons control system. Their new idea improved the combat capability of the aircraft, enhanced the safety of aircrews in the Southeast Asia Theater of operations and saved more than \$25 million.

I commend these reports to the attention of the Congress.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 26, 1973.

**REPORT ON ALASKA RAILROAD, BY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the requirement of Section 4 of the Alaska Railroad Act (43 U.S.C. 975g), I hereby transmit the annual report by the Department of Transportation on the administration of the Alaska Railroad.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 26, 1973.

**REPORT ON AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS TRADE ACT OF 1965—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I hereby transmit the sixth annual report on the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965. That act authorized United States implementation of an automotive products agreement with Canada designed to create a broader United States-Canadian market for automotive products. Included in this annual report is information on automotive trade, production, prices, employment and other information relating to activities under the act during 1971.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 26, 1973.

**REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES-JAPAN COOPERATIVE MEDICAL SCIENCE PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 93-44)**

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the Presi-

dent of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am pleased to send to the Congress the Sixth Annual Report of the United States-Japan Cooperative Medical Science Program.

This joint research effort in the medical sciences was undertaken in 1965 following a meeting between the Prime Minister of Japan and the President of the United States.

During 1972 it continued to concentrate on research in the prevention and cure of a number of diseases which are widespread in Asia.

In addition, during the past year, the scientific scope of this program was enlarged to include studies of methods to evaluate certain types of cancer which may be related to environmental pollution. A detailed review of the program's activities in leprosy and parasitic diseases was also completed, and a decision made to continue work in these areas.

The sustained success of this biomedical research program reflects its careful management, its continuously refined scientific focus, and the strong commitment to it by both of our countries. The increasingly effective research planning and communication between investigators in our two countries has intensified our scientific productivity and strengthened our determination to work together toward better health for all mankind.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 26, 1973.

**REPORT OF NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE ARTS AND NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES**

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

It gives me great pleasure to transmit to the Congress the Annual Report of the National Council on the Arts and the National Endowment for the Arts for fiscal year 1972.

This Nation's cultural heritage is a source of enormous pride. It is also a source of communication, of ideas, of joy and beauty. And increasingly—and perhaps most important—it is a source of creative self-expression for countless millions of Americans.

As this Annual Report shows, the National Endowment for the Arts has an outstanding record of accomplishment in advancing the artistic development of the Nation. Its funds during the year under review, \$29,750,000, were nearly double those of the previous year. Through its programs, the Endowment provides essential support for our famous cultural institutions—our opera, theatre, dance companies, our orchestras, our museums. The Endowment encourages our finest artists, providing new opportunities to gifted young creators and per-

formers to expand their talent and to develop their careers. And the Endowment makes available to all of our people the very best our artists can do.

Under the guidance of the National Council on the Arts, the Endowment has effectively used its monies not only to support a wide range of cultural activities, but also to stimulate increased private support for the arts. I view this as essential, for if the arts are to flourish, the broad authority for cultural development must remain with the people of the Nation—not with government.

As our Bicentennial approaches, the cultural activities of America will take on even greater importance. Our art expresses the ideals, the history, the life of the Nation. The cultural heritages of all nations whose citizens came to this country are part of the American heritage. The richness and diversity that characterize the whole of art in the United States reflect both our history and the promise of our future.

I invite every Member of Congress to share my pleasure at the many fine achievements of the National Council on the Arts and the National Endowment for the Arts. And I urge the Congress to continue to make available to the Endowment the resources it needs to fulfill its hopeful task of bringing a more vital life to our Nation.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 26, 1973.

**EDITORIAL COMMENT ON THE LIFE AND TIMES OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN**

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. RANDALL) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, in remarks previously made on the floor of the House referring to newspaper comments on the life of Mr. Truman, I have heretofore included editorials by the newspaper of his home city, the Independence Examiner of Independence, Mo., the large neighboring metropolitan paper to the west, the Kansas City Star, and the two metropolitan dailies from the St. Louis area, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

At this time it is my privilege to preserve for the record the comments of two other leading newspapers in our State, a great newspaper in Northwest Missouri, the St. Joseph, Mo., News-Press, and an excellent newspaper which serves what we in Missouri call the Ozark Empire, the Springfield, Mo., Leader-Press.

Mr. Speaker, each editor has contributed his own special treatment or viewpoint on the traits of character and personal qualities of our first citizen of Missouri, former President Truman. In many instances, the same conclusion is reached but by using different language. In some instances, there is included the recollection of an incident of personal association with Mr. Truman.

The editor of the St. Joseph, Mo., News-Press, headlines his comments, "Harry S. Truman, Man of the People." In this particular appraisal, the writer points out that Mr. Truman never lost the common touch because he was always able to relate himself to the little



man. To the man of the street, Harry S. Truman became almost an idol. Another facet of his character which this writer dwells upon has never been so well expressed as when it is said, "rule 1, page 1, in his book of politics was 'loyalty.'" He lived up to that rule himself and expected others to do the same. The editorial follows:

[From the St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press, Dec. 27, 1972]

#### HARRY S. TRUMAN, MAN OF THE PEOPLE

He met on equal footing with the other great and powerful men of the world. He rose from a Missouri farm to the Presidency of the United States where he made some of the most important decisions in history.

Yet he never lost the common touch.

That was Harry S. Truman, 33d President of the United States, who died Tuesday nearly 20 years after he had left the White House.

First, last and always he was a man of the people. The greatness of the office he held, the power he wielded never went to his head. The friends he had in the days when he was a county judge in Jackson County were still his friends when he was President.

To the little man, to the man in the street, Harry Truman was an idol. They related him to themselves, impressed by his courage, sincerity, boldness in action, and willingness to tread on important toes when he thought the situation justified it.

Some men, given great power, swell. Others grow. Harry Truman grew.

Probably no President in the history of this nation made as many great and fateful decisions as fell to his lot. He made them after due thought, but, once he made them, he did not look back. He knew that would do no good. He knew that he had acted always in what he believed were the best interests of his fellow countrymen.

It fell to his lot to succeed President Franklin D. Roosevelt as Chief Executive in the waning days of World War II in Europe. He was to preside less than a month later—on May 8, 1945—when the surrender of the Nazi forces of Germany came. Four months later it was President Truman who announced the surrender of Japan, the end of the World War II.

It was his role in history to bring the United Nations actively into being, to aid the battered and bruised nations with the Marshall Plan. He directed the airlift that saved Berlin during its beleaguered days. Too, it became his duty to fire General Douglas MacArthur when he decided the popular general was overstepping his authority, disobeying orders from the President.

He was a man who could stand up against political heat, and who frequently did. No one bluffed him. In 1948 he pulled off the greatest political upset in history when he won election to the Presidency in his own right when all the cards seemed so thoroughly stacked against him. The little man, the people had so long befriended, came to the fore to give him that victory.

He clashed with powerful John L. Lewis, the miners' head, and John L. Lewis lost. "Give me 'em hell, Harry" became part of the political language due to the manner in which we went after his political enemies from the rostrum.

Rule one, page one, in his book of politics was "Loyalty." He lived up to that rule himself and expected others to do the same.

No one who ever knew Harry Truman ever will forget him. He was a man who made deep and lasting impressions.

And now he is gone. A great patriot, a great American, a great United States Senator, and a great President whose stature mounted and mounted and mounted after he departed the White House. He belongs now only to

history which will give him the justice he so greatly earned.

Peace to his fighting yet always friendly spirit!

Southwest Missouri never returned large majorities for Mr. Truman in either of his two races for the U.S. Senate. However, when he ran for the presidency in 1948, he carried most of the counties of the Ozark area which traditionally are never very enthusiastic for a democratic candidate. In that year most of them voted for him because they recognized that a Missourian was in the race for the presidency, and when it became a match between Mr. Truman and the little man from New York, the choice to vote for a Democrat became much more palatable.

In my judgment, the editor from the Springfield, Mo., Leader-Press reflects some of that feeling in the Ozark area when he writes his story on the subject of, "as we remember Harry S. Truman." The writer quite frankly admits that his newspaper voiced vehement disagreement with Mr. Truman as U.S. Senator and as President, but that his home State nearly always was friendly to him even though all of its citizens did not completely agree with his programs or his proposals.

The editor also quite appropriately takes the space to emphasize that one of the personal characteristics of Mr. Truman which guided his entire life was the trait of personal honesty which served as a foundation for his belief that public office is a public trust. It is quite appropriate to note that, although he remained loyal to Tom Pendergast, never in any single instance did the Kansas City machine's corruption rub off on its member, Harry S. Truman. The editorial follows:

[From the Springfield (Mo.) Leader-Press, Dec. 27, 1972]

#### AS WE REMEMBER HARRY TRUMAN

Harry Truman, incorruptible, loyal, tough-minded, blunt-spoken former President of the United States, has lost his typically valiant fight against the ravages of heart, lung and kidney ailments.

Despite his 88 years, Mr. Truman had twice fought his way off the critical list during this final illness in a Kansas City hospital. But the third time, it was too much for him, and now he has gone.

He will be sorely missed. During his years as a U.S. Senator and as President, he had made some enemies. At times, this newspaper voiced vehement disagreement with him. But few men who reached a position of prominence have ever enjoyed more friends than Harry Truman did, and the fact that a host of them were residents of his home town of Independence, Mo., and his home state generally says a great deal.

A considerable number of those friends were here in Springfield at one time, though most of them have long since left us. As a judge of the Jackson County court and as senator, he was a frequent visitor here, counseling and socializing with colleagues who were leaders of the Democratic party in these parts.

During World War I, he commanded Battery D, 129th Field Artillery, of the 35th Division, in which he served as father-confessor as well as leader to his men. As long as his health permitted, he never failed to attend the spring reunions of the dwindling roster of Battery D, including one in Springfield while he was President. Several of his former battery mates kept a steady vigil at

the hospital where he waged his last fight.

After the war, he ran a small haberdashery in downtown Kansas City. It failed in 1921 under the burden of a heavy debt. It took Mr. Truman about nine years after that, but he paid off every dollar of that debt.

While Mr. Truman was serving as a county judge, Tom Pendergast, notorious Missouri Democratic boss, picked him to run for the Senate and saw him elected. By the time his first term expired six years later, Pendergast was in jail, his machine discredited. Mr. Truman ran for re-election without his help, and with very little money, and barely won renomination. And he remained loyal to Tom Pendergast through it all, and through it all none of the machine's alleged corruption rubbed off on him.

The rest of his political history is well-known to Americans who can remember as far back as the 1930s—his genuinely reluctant acceptance of the vice presidential nomination at the insistence of President Franklin D. Roosevelt; his anguished accession to the presidency after Mr. Roosevelt's death; the awesome and world-shaking decision he had to make to drop the atomic bomb on Japan; his stubborn and victorious battle for re-election against Thomas E. Dewey in 1948.

Just before his 80th birthday, he surveyed the collection of memorabilia of his historic administrations in the Truman Library in Independence and announced his intention of living to be 90 because "there's at least 10 more years of work to be done around here." But he didn't make it—quite. His failing health prevented him from keeping a regular schedule at the library some months ago. But he still worked at his home with his secretary, Miss Rose Conway, and he still spent some time studying history, his favorite subject, until his final illness.

Goodbye, Captain Harry, President Harry, Friend Harry. It probably would be inappropriate to remind you just now, as your supporters often did in former years, to "give 'em hell." But you'll know what we mean.

#### THE TWO-PARTY SYSTEM AND THE FUTURE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BENNETT) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, it is essential to American political life that we have two strong political parties. There is a need for one party, through the process of election, to be the one in power at a particular time; and a need for the other party to be the party of constructive criticism. Only in this way can the people of our country have the best possible government at a particular time.

As an officeholder who was elected as a Democrat and who has held office as such for more than 25 years, I would like to express my views at this time concerning the future of the Democratic Party, and to say some things about the two-party system, and the two fine parties we have here in the United States.

There has been much gnashing of teeth among loyal Democrats since the election, caused by the failure to elect the Democratic nominee to the Presidency. Many persons who have previously been registered as Democrats in my home State of Florida have switched their registration to the Republican Party in recent years. Of course, they have a perfect right to do so, and they

should do so if they find the other party once more suited to do what they think should be done in the country. Many people suggest that there should be a realignment of parties in America, so that all conservatives would be in the Republican Party and all liberals in the Democratic Party. This would be a great mistake, for the polarization of parties in this fashion would not best serve our country.

There is a need within each party for liberals and conservatives to express their views and to come forward with a party platform based upon the adjustments and compromises that are needed to bring about progress within the realms of reality and fiscal commonsense.

By having both liberals and conservatives in the same party, the stance of each party will achieve more realism and more practicality than would be possible if the parties were polarized into one massive group of liberals and one massive group of conservatives.

After these adjustments of reality occur in each party, then the clash, or competition, takes place between the parties; and another adjustment takes place again in the direction of realism and practicality. The result of this type of party structure is that the people obtain their idealistic goals in the context of practicality, and that is how it should be. This provides the stability in government we need.

Although we do not have the parliamentary system of England, we do have the constitutional system which grew out of the English system and it might be wise for us to look briefly at the English system from which our system came.

The right to oppose government was won by Cromwell and his Roundheads in England. There was established from then on, with brief interruptions, a government and a loyal opposition.

This system contrasts with the one-party system of such countries as Russia and China today. The foundation of those other systems is the suppression of political opposition. Khrushchev put it succinctly when he was here in America some years ago and he said in response to a criticism of the one-party system "Why should I let any man put a flea in my shirt?"

All free men know that political society is healthier and does more for the people when a loyal opposition or constructive criticism is allowed.

The purpose of political parties is to provide for the orderly transfer of power. Another major function is the stating of a platform of general objectives; and the third purpose, without which the others must fail, is to win elections.

Charles Merriam in his "American Party System" said:

In the United States and Great Britain there has never been a time when there were only two parties, but in these countries the minor parties have been relatively insignificant, and the central tendency has always been toward a twofold division of the voters. Under this system the important fact is that the preponderant party has the power to operate the machinery of the government by itself.

Criticisms against the two party system have not changed the liking of Americans for it. The system has provided strong governments in times of crisis and it has avoided ministerial crises such as have been common in France. In a country, as large as the United States the system has been useful as a means of integrating diverse elements that must be brought together to form a government.

Thomas Jefferson said:

In every free and deliberative society there must, from the nature of man, be opposition parties and violent dissensions and discords; and one of these for the most part must prevail over the other for a longer or shorter time. Perhaps this party division is necessary to each to watch and relate to the people the proceedings of the other.

We should contrast our two-party system with a multiple-party system of other countries. France is a good example of a country which has had multiple parties through its history. America has had many minor parties but they have never been a major factor in our political life. We have had such parties as the Loyalists, the Anti-Constitutionists, the Anti-Masons, the Nullifiers, the Greenbackers, and the Single Taxers, to name but a few.

All of these parties live, grow, and die with a relatively single cause or purpose. Outside of the impact that they have had upon the two major parties, these other parties have had little thrust for our country because they have been myopically looking at relatively insignificant problems and not concerning themselves with a general field of responsibility.

Alex de Tocqueville wrote:

The political parties which I style great are those which cling to principles more than to consequences; to general, and not to especial cases; to ideas, and not to men. These parties are usually distinguished by a nobler character, by more generous passions, more genuine convictions, and a more bold and open conduct than others. In their private interest, which always plays the chief part in political passions, is more studiously veiled under the pretext of the public good; and it may even be sometimes concealed from the eyes of the very persons whom it excites and impels.

The White House today is in the hands of the Republican Party, and the Congress is predominantly Democratic. Under these circumstances, the Democratic majority in Congress should play the role of constructive criticism whether the issues place the party in the position of conservative or liberal on any particular matter.

A recent widespread publication stated "It will be argued that the American people have been moving to the right," and it went on to say that this was an invalid argument on the loss of the election of the Presidency in 1972.

This seems to assume that the Democratic Party should be to the left on every issue, and that is certainly an invalid assumption if we are going to have good government in this country. If that philosophy were to be pursued in the Democratic Party, then all the President has to do in order to keep power for his Republican Party is to espouse causes of

a very liberal nature because he can be assured that under those circumstances the Democratic Party can only criticize by moving further to his left.

The inevitable result would be that our country will rush headlong to the left on the liberal side despite the wishes of the majority of Americans, and despite the requirements of good government, because the President would always be able to occupy the relatively conservative position which at the same time forcing the Democratic Party ever further to the liberal side of every issue. Certainly this would not be in the best interests of our country.

It is also not consistent with the history of our political development in this country. The most outstanding Republican Presidents have, in fact, been liberal Presidents, such as Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt. Some of our Democratic Presidents have been, in fact, basically conservative individuals, and that is the way it should be, with a pragmatic posture for what is best for the country regardless of whether it places the party or its leadership in a conservative or liberal position at any particular time or on any particular issue.

Each time I am elected to office I take office as if I had just been elected for the first time. In this way I approach my job in the realism of what has already occurred. Perhaps sometimes this was with my adverse vote on an issue in the past.

As an example, I mention the fact that when President Truman asked for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to be established, I voted against it because I felt that education was not a field given under the Constitution to the Federal Government, but reserved for localities under our federal system. When President Eisenhower revived the Truman request, which had been defeated, he was successful and the Department was established. Many of his own party changed from their adverse votes when Truman requested it, to affirmative votes when the Republican President requested it.

Now, that is something that has already occurred and the Federal Government is now established in a program of spending many billions of dollars a year in education.

But I maintain that the main thing that the Federal Government should logically be expected to do in the field of education has not been done; and that is to equalize educational opportunities throughout all of the United States. This is something that the States cannot do themselves because of their varying capabilities and incapacities. I, therefore, have introduced a constitutional amendment which would give this power to the Federal Government and I favor it. Some people say this is inconsistent with my former position. Perhaps it is but I think that what I have proposed makes sense in 1973 as things now are.

Consistency is certainly not one of the highest virtues. Ralph Waldo Emerson said of it—



With consistency a great soul has simply nothing to do. He may as well concern himself with his shadow on the wall.

And at another place Emerson said:

A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds.

For the Democratic Party to lock itself in cement, always to be on the liberal side of every issue, might appear to make it more consistent, but it would certainly not be in the best interests of good government.

Perhaps the greatest issue facing this country today is fiscal responsibility or budgetary control; and the only leadership that is needed in this in 1973 is one in the direction of conservatism. The Democratic Party should furnish it, and I believe it will. I and many other Members of Congress have legislation pending to accomplish this, and I believe it can and must be done.

Another area in which the Democratic Party has been criticized as well as the Republican Party, is the area of congressional reform. Progress has been made, but it has been very slow, and it has not been significant or as significant as should be.

The people of the country believe, and properly so, that the present system is not likely to provide the American people with the fresh and new leadership needed to produce constructive changes in changing times. They also realize that the present system of forever putting the chairmanship in the hands of the most senior member on a committee discourages many able persons from staying in Congress, or from coming here in the first place. They wonder why we cannot find a better system.

Election of chairmen has been suggested as a reasonable alternative to strict seniority, but this has been available for several years and even with the recent reforms on that system it still offers no substantial results for various reasons. The first reason is that to deprive a chairman of his chair would almost be tantamount to impeachment in the minds of the public and in Congress, and it would be a heavy implication of wrong doing or incompetence. So Congressmen can be expected to go on reelecting the most senior members without exception. Under these circumstances, reform simply by election of chairmen offers no real reform at all.

Even if real elections became feasible in fact it might well be that palace guard politics and log rolling might bring about worse results than anything we now experience. Lobbying interests might see an opening here that they had not had before, and the defects of such a system might far exceed anything now thought of, or presently experienced.

A real reform is possible in limiting the term of the chairman to 6 years, as this would give each chairman a reasonable time and a concrete challenge to use these 6 years for constructive leadership. Then the outgoing chairman could become chairman emeritus. It would give others, just less senior, adequate time to prepare for such leadership in the future. And it would tend to retain

able men in Congress by giving them a reasonable chance for future effective leadership opportunities. It is reform such as this that the American people are looking for and they have a right to expect that Congress will bring it about.

Yes, there is an infinite variety of opportunities for the party in power, and for the party of loyal opposition or constructive criticism. If the Democratic Party will approach its responsibilities from the standpoint of progress in the context of realism, its future is great. I am sure that the party will do this; and that its future is great. Of course, the same opportunity and responsibility lies with the Republican Party.

Parties, after all, are but means of working for good government. Regardless of how the power is distributed between the parties in America we are Americans first and partisans later and we should all work together for what is in the best interests of our country.

Franklin D. Roosevelt once well expressed the genius of America in this when he said:

The dictators cannot seem to realize that here in America our people can maintain two parties and at the same time maintain an inviolate and indivisible Nation. The totalitarian mentality is too narrow to comprehend the greatness of a people who can be divided in party allegiance at election time but remain united in devotion to their country and to the ideals of democracy at all times.

The Democratic Party has a great future and a great present if it will, without abandoning its idealism, perform the needed function in government of constructive criticism wherever needed, regardless of whether this places the party in a liberal or conservative position on a particular issue. It should not fail to undertake the responsibility of constructive criticism even if on a particular issue it may be required to take the conservative side of an issue. For instances, consider the fields of national defense, budgetary controls, rearrangement of priorities and the defeat of wasteful and extreme welfare proposals. I feel sure the party will measure up to these needs of this day.

#### AN EQUITABLE APPROACH TO A \$250 BILLION SPENDING CEILING

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McFALL). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. ABDNOR) is recognized for 25 minutes.

Mr. ABDNOR. Mr. Speaker, shortly, the President will be delivering his 1974 budget message. It comes close on the heels of administrative prerogatives that have shaken rural America.

The abolition of the REAP and water bank conservation programs, the shut off of loan programs for grain storage, the increase in REA loan interest to 5 percent, and the discontinuance of rural home loans assistance all portend a gloomy future for rural America if the budget message follows suit with similar program cutbacks in other areas affecting the rural economy.

Further indiscriminate eliminations of valuable farm programs would only serve to emasculate the incentives and growth potential of 6 percent of the Nation's population that is doing such a tremendous job feeding our country and the world's hungry.

I do not object to the concept of a \$250 billion budget limitation, nor to tightening our belts to bring runaway inflation under control. What I do object to is the President taking absolute power to cut spending anywhere he wishes and as deeply as he wishes. The determination over spending priorities rests with the U.S. Congress and must remain there.

Let me cite the basis of my conviction from the annals of history:

The experience of colonial United States under King George III led to the formation of our democratic form of government under a written Constitution. This government was represented by the Founding Fathers as a balancing of powers between the executive, the judicial, and the legislative branches.

Thus, article 1, section 7 of the Constitution provides that—

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Article 1, section 9 of the Constitution further states that—

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; \* \* \*

From these two expressed provisions of the Constitution, it seems clear that the "power over the purse" was given exclusively to the legislative branch of our Federal Government.

An expressed endowment of money requires careful tending. It is unfortunate that throughout this century we have seen the steady attrition of the power of Congress in relation to the strength of the executive branch. This steady erosion of power to the executive branch must be reversed, or we shall have a sterile Congress, with the voice of the people unheard in the conduct of its affairs.

It is high time that the Congress faces up to its constitutional responsibilities. We must face the task of deficit spending and curbing inflation by having the courage to "bite the bullet" on the floor of the House and in Committee and reduce those expenditures that can be reduced. It is not only time for courage, but time for accountability. Why not the zero based budget concept where each and every budget item has to be rejustified by the agencies running Federal programs instead of the "add-on" approach we have been using? This is one way of really getting at the problem of waste in Government spending, and programs which have outlived their usefulness.

Mr. Speaker, there are ways to approach the problem of keeping within a \$250 billion budget ceiling without the total elimination of programs. One very good alternative was offered by Senator Len Jordan of Idaho last October when the debt limit bill was being debated in

the Senate. He proposed an amendment permitting the \$250 billion spending ceiling, but outlining the way in which it would be achieved. This, in essence, preserved Congressional authority over fiscal priorities.

The amendment provided for a proportionate cutback for each appropriation at an estimated 3.6 percent. This was arrived at by taking the total appropriations for fiscal 1973, which were estimated at \$171 billion, and breaking out the controllable from the uncontrollable budget items. About \$133 billion had been appropriated for relatively controllable items. Adding in a \$60 billion carryover, you got \$193 billion to work with in controllable items, which breaks out at 3.6 percent across the board. The goal was to cut back the rate of spending \$7 billion to achieve a \$250 billion spending ceiling.

This amendment further provided that the President was not allowed to make cutbacks of over 10 percent on any one item, program or activity to meet the spending ceiling. That meant that he would have had to look at the level of appropriations for each appropriation including supplemental and continuing appropriations and make proportionate, across-the-board cuts. Spending would therefore have continued at the same relative rate with respect to every appropriation. The only exception would have been the uncontrollable budget item such as interest on the national debt, social security trust funds, veterans benefits, medicaid, public assistance maintenance grants, food stamps, social services, judicial salaries and retired military pay. These uncontrollables run at about \$117 billion.

This approach to fiscal responsibility is based on equity. It is an approach which preserves within the Congress the crucial question of where and how much to cut spending. I think it is the kind of approach the American people would be willing to live with.

It is unfortunate that I must start out my first term in Congress in locked disagreement with the President over his exercise of what is nothing less than an item veto over Congressional authorizations and appropriations affecting the American farmer. If someone had bothered to ask the South Dakota farmer which programs he deemed to be of least priority, then it might not be so bad—but this never happened.

I fear that the 1974 Presidential budget is going to show further program cutbacks and phaseouts based on "low priority" status evaluations made by the executive branch which will ultimately cause much suffering in communities throughout the Nation.

My argument is not so much with the end goal, which is a budget ceiling, but with the means to the end. I came to the 93d Congress from South Dakota's Second District with many years of experience as the chairman of the South Dakota appropriations committee. I would like to think I am unusually cost conscious. The people of South Dakota

believe in living within their means. Our State constitution mandates it. That is why I feel South Dakota taxpayers would willingly pull in the harness with all other taxpayers to curb deficit spending if we could do it with a program based on equity, not discrimination.

Where is the equity in total program elimination? It makes a lot more sense to make across-the-board cuts in all controllable programs rather than letting unknown decisionmakers in the Federal bureaucracy recommend the singular elimination of programs which have proven their obvious benefit to the community and people they serve.

Mr. Speaker, I am concerned. I am concerned about inflation and the possibility of rising taxes. I am concerned about continued deficit spending and a Congress that might be willing to continue to abrogate its constitutional duties and allow the Executive to usurp congressional powers of the purse by default via the impoundment of congressionally appropriated funds.

Moreover, Mr. Speaker, I am concerned that the impending battle between the Executive and the Congress in resolving this issue will take its grim toll of South Dakota citizens, and all the other rural citizens like them.

According to a recent ERS report prepared for the Senate Committee on Government Operations, in 1970 nearly 57 percent of the Federal outlays went to highly urban counties. Only 3.3 percent went to sparsely settled rural areas with no urban population, which characterizes a State like South Dakota.

The report further showed that the per capita outlays for the densely settled rural counties was 40 percent below the national average and 18 percent below the national average for sparsely settled rural counties. Highlighted was the fact that nonmetropolitan areas also failed to share proportionately in the benefits of specific programs. Of the 242 programs reviewed in the report by ERS, 106 involved human resource development, which is \$55 billion, or 36 percent of all the 1970 outlays for the programs examined.

In light of these statistics, I strongly hope that the President's budget message will not impose further indiscriminate cuts on programs so vital to the growth and prosperity of rural America.

I trust that the budget will continue to reflect adequate funding for Indian programs so valuable to my State such as OEO's community action program. It, along with Legal Services, has proven to be extremely beneficial to the 26,483 American Indians and the needy in South Dakota.

I also trust that, above all, the 1974 budget will continue to strongly fund education programs throughout the United States. Education programs must continue at a strong level of Federal support if we are to retain the technological capabilities that have made America a leader in the world of nations with an unparalleled standard of living.

In the context of education, I must point out that special provisions must be made for high impact aid areas of education which are currently suffering the unexpected impact of a veto on the Labor-HEW appropriations bill. This issue has surfaced in the Douglas school system at Ellsworth Air Force Base in South Dakota. The school will be unable to stay open past April unless further help is forthcoming from the Office of Education. Some provision must be made for school systems like Douglas regardless of whether the Congress provides increased education funding through a new Labor-HEW appropriations bill or not.

Mr. Speaker, as we launch the 93d Congress I earnestly pray that the President has resisted the temptation of program phaseouts and opted for proportionate cuts across the board in his efforts to lead the Nation to economic stability. If he has not, I trust that we, the Congress, will respond with new initiatives and with new tools of fiscal responsibility to meet the challenge.

In this regard I heartily support the rapid enactment of a joint House-Senate Fiscal Responsibility Committee to review the President's budget and recommend to the Senate and House a spending ceiling to work within and for the next year. It is high time we started taking the initiative in keeping spending down.

#### FINALLY A PEACE IN VIETNAM: WE PRAY FOR ITS PERMANENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SAYLOR) is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, there is joy, relief, and thanks throughout the Nation and among the Members of Congress of both parties; President Nixon has achieved a negotiated settlement of the protracted Vietnam war. At long last, "peace" has come to the Southeast Asian continent. I put the word in quotes because we honestly do not know if the peace can be maintained. We pray that it can.

One must understand that the effectiveness of the terms of this settlement, like the terms of any treaty, are dependent upon the seriousness, truthworthiness, and intentions of the signatories thereto.

For the United States, there is no question about our dependability or intentions. That is, there is no question about our dependability or intentions, that our manpower support and the majority of our logistical support of the South Vietnamese will terminate in accord with the agreement. The United States will have withdrawn the last of its ground forces; the bombing will be halted; the naval forces will sail away; I am relatively sure that all our prisoners of war will be returned, I am confident that those listed as missing in action will be accounted for; in short, the United States will live up to its part of the bargain, both in letter and spirit.



The North Vietnamese and the Vietcong will live up to the letter of the settlement with respect to those matters directly affecting Americans.

I believe it is fair to ask, "Is this enough?" I pray that it is in order to insure a lasting peace in an area of the world where there has been armed conflict for more than 30 years.

I would be less than candid with myself and those I represent if I did not pose a question or two about the effect of the war in Vietnam, and its settlement, and the role of the United States in world affairs for the future. There are those who will say that "today is too soon to evaluate the effect of 12 years of war." It may be for those concerned with historical perspective and historical hindsight, but it is not too soon if we are to map out a proper course for our Nation in the world arena in the immediate future.

Certainly, "we are out" and that is what every American has wanted. A question that has considerable relevance would be: "how far out?" After 12 years of war, after bitter divisions in the country, after the loss of so much human life, after the spending of so much of our National Treasury—have we frozen ourselves out of the struggle for freedom in the world?

Some of my colleagues in the Congress and certainly most members of the entertainment media, and some journalists, are going to say that the "only good thing" to come out of our involvement in Vietnam, is the fact that "we will never be dragged into such a conflict again." I wish I could believe that. I would like to believe that.

The struggle of freedom against tyranny is never-ending. Like it or not, the role of the United States in that struggle will always be critical—whatever the extent of our physical involvement. The fact that we have now terminated our physical presence in an inconclusive war that did pit one kind of freedom against one kind of tyranny, is no guarantee that the struggle is over. In fact, I presume that the real reason the North Vietnamese came to an agreement with respect to the past 12-year phase of their war in Indochina was to regroup, reorganize, rest, recuperate, to fight again another future, day. And what then for the United States? One cannot answer the question with certainty.

Of course we learned many painful lessons from our involvement in the war. To make a complete list would be next to impossible, but the major ones are instructive for the future.

The political implications come to mind at once: What if Senator McGovern had won the election in 1972? Would his "belly crawl" to Hanoi ended our involvement any sooner? Would his prostrate, supplicatory posture have produced a settlement or a surrender? The questions will not be answered—thankfully—for the American people, sick as they were with an almost insoluble problem, were not ready to grovel at the feet of an aggressor.

Ironically, the President most responsible for the depth of our involvement in the war, passed away on the eve of its solution. Nevertheless, President Johnson was aware that the nature of any peace settlement had to be such that the United States could disengage with some assurance and a reasonable hope that the sacrifices of the Nation were not in vain. I believe he will rest easier now that an honorable settlement has been reached.

We learned also that the rhetoric and charisma of one man does not produce sound leadership. We followed the cream of the intellectual elite, the professors, and whiz kids with their system-cost-benefit-analysis of national security affairs into a new frontier which began at the Bay of Pigs and ended by entombing the Nation in a war 15,000 miles from its shores.

After the crisis of the depression, the crisis of the Second World War, the crisis of the Korean conflict, the crisis of the "cold war," Congress and the American people found it impossible to reverse the trend which placed enormous power in the hands of one individual and/or one institution of Government. When the crisis of Vietnam raised its head, we turned to the Presidency for guidance and leadership. We know now that no one man, nor branch of government, however dedicated, however committed, can or should act in the name of the Nation and its people without the consent of the majority of the 535 duly elected representatives of the people.

And perhaps this lesson poses the greatest single threat to our future foreign involvement. The Congress could overreact to the conflict in Vietnam, not that it is completed, and in an ex post facto sense, isolate the United States from its proper place on the world stage. The danger for world peace from this course of action is obvious. However, if we learned anything, I hope it is that, from this day forward, the conduct of our national affairs—domestic and foreign—is the proper, legitimate, and constitutional concern of the Congress of the United States. The Congress can and must reassert its role as the direct representative of the will of the people in undertaking actions which imperil the safety of the Nation and the preservation of the society.

This is not to say that the Congress should tie the hands of the executive branch, rather, we must, as the Founding Fathers intended, wield the power and influence established by the Constitution as a coequal branch of a representative, democratic government. In just the past 20 years, the Congress has been willing to shirk authority and abdicate responsibility in the area of foreign affairs for, what we had believed, were more important domestic considerations. We must now act to correct our past deficiencies and admit that there is no magic line at the water's edge which separates foreign from domestic policy. The Congress and the Nation can no longer afford to rely on one branch of the Government as the sole repository

of wisdom in our relations with other nations.

Should the Congress address itself to this fundamental reaffirmation of its role without rancor and without recrimination, then I believe the horrors of a country divided over foreign policy can be avoided and hopefully, the horrors of another war can also be avoided.

The peace settlement in Vietnam is a dividing line, a takeoff point, a period for the reassessment and readjustment of the roles of the branches of the Government with respect to the great issues which face the Nation in a basically hostile environment. I am confident that the Congress and the people understand this and will support a reevaluation of the role of the Congress in the making of foreign policy. Let there be no misinterpretation about this reassessment: the Congress will not shirk its duty to preserve and protect this Nation and its interests throughout the world. Further, I am confident the Congress will not shy away from the direct and indirect challenges to freedom from the aggressions of predatory nations. There have been decades of assumption that the Congress would not respond to the fast-moving, technologically complicated implications of world affairs. The Congress will prove the assumption wrong, for the Congress is the only place where the wishes and desires of the people of the United States are truly represented. Fragmented and divisive we may be at times, but the motto is still valid: "E Pluribus Unum."

President Nixon is to be congratulated for his perseverance of a quest for an honorable peace. We must thank him for providing the country and the Congress with an opportunity to reassess and reaffirm the role of the people and its Congress in foreign policy decisions. I pray there is time for such a reassessment before the forces of evil again decide to test the will, strength, and resolve of the American people to protect the quest for freedom and the right of self-determination of all the peoples of the earth.

#### DR. MARTIN DOUGLAS CELEBRATES 25TH YEAR OF ORDINATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIELSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure today to join with his many friends in honoring Dr. Martin I. Douglas, rabbi of Temple Beth Torah in Alhambra, Calif.

On Saturday, January 20th, a testimonial dinner was held at the synagogue in celebration of Dr. Douglas' 25th ordination anniversary.

Clayton Rakov was named master of ceremonies for the occasion by chairwomen Mrs. Nathan Rothenberg and Mrs. Melvin Cohen. Dignitaries and community leaders scheduled to participate in the silver anniversary celebration included Rabbi Joseph Smith, Rabbi Harry

Essrig, Morris Firestone, Rabbi Sidney Guthman, Thomas Marquisee, Mrs. Ben Golan, and Jesse Dumas.

Rabbi Douglas is married to the former Shirley Greenberg of New York. They have three children—Alfred, an attorney in Los Angeles, Beth, a public school teacher, and Michael, a student at UCLA.

Born and educated in New York City, Martin Douglas received his B.S. degree from CCNY and his M.A. degree from Teachers College, Columbia University. He was ordained rabbi at the Jewish Theological Seminary. In 1948 he received his master of Hebrew literature degree and in 1960 his doctor of Hebrew literature degree.

Dr. Douglas served congregations in Evansville, Ind., in Seattle, Wash., and in Vineland, N.J., prior to his move to Alhambra in 1965. His service to the larger community is well known. Rabbi Douglas is currently the president of the Western States Region of the Rabbinical Assembly, having previously served as recording secretary and as executive vice president. He is treasurer of the Monterey Park Ministerial Association, director of the Red Cross, director of the Board of Rabbis of Southern California, and director of the Alhambra Rotary Club over the past 2 years, among other civic responsibilities.

Rabbi Douglas is coauthor of "Immigrants to Freedom," with Prof. Joseph Brandes of West Patterson Teachers College. This book deals with the study of the Jewish Agricultural Colonies of Southern New Jersey from 1881 to 1920.

I am pleased to take this occasion to commend Rabbi Martin Douglas on his silver anniversary of service and on his many contributions to the communities he serves, and to extend best wishes for the years ahead.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. RANDALL, for 60 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. BENNETT, for 15 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ABDNOR), to revise and extend their remarks, and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ABDNOR, today, for 25 minutes.

Mr. SAYLOR, today, for 20 minutes.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. STUDDS), to revise and extend their remarks, and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. GONZALEZ, today, for 5 minutes.

Mr. DANIELSON, today, for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, today, for 15 minutes.

Mr. VANIK, today, for 10 minutes.

Mr. DELLUMS, on January 31, for 60 minutes.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. RANDALL in three instances and to include extraneous material.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ABDNOR), and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. COHEN in two instances.

Mr. McCLOSKEY in two instances.

Mr. MAILLIARD.

Mr. KING in five instances.

Mr. ASHBROOK in three instances.

Mr. ABDNOR.

Mr. COUGHLIN in two instances.

Mr. VEYSEY in eight instances.

Mr. DEL CLAWSON.

Mr. SHOUP in three instances.

Mr. BROZMAN.

Mr. KUYKENDALL in two instances.

Mr. SHRIVER.

Mr. HUNT.

Mr. PRICE of Texas.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. STUDDS), and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.

Mrs. BURKE of California.

Mr. RARICK in five instances.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington in 10 instances.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee in six instances.

Mr. WALDIE in four instances.

Mr. KASTENMEIER.

Mr. MURPHY of New York.

Mr. BRASCO.

Mr. BOLAND in two instances.

Mr. O'NEILL.

Mr. JONES of Oklahoma in five instances.

Mr. DENHOLM.

Mr. DORN.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts.

#### JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on January 24, 1973 present to the President, for his approval, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 163. Joint resolution designating the week commencing January 28, 1973, as "International Clergy Week in the United States," and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 52 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, January 29, 1973, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

281. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a report on Exemplary Rehabilitation Certificates for calendar year 1972, pursuant to Public Law 89-690; to the Committee on Armed Services.

282. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report of progress of the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps flight instruction program for the year 1972, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2110; to the Committee on Armed Services.

283. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the report on 1972 activities under the Fair Labor Standards Act, including an appraisal of the minimum wages, pursuant to section 4(d) of the act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

284. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the report on 1972 activities in connection with the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, pursuant to section 13 of the Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

285. A letter from the Acting Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, executed in the prior 60-day period, pursuant to Public Law 92-403, section 112(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

286. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, Department of State, transmitting the semiannual report of third country transfers of U.S. origin defense articles covering the period July 1 to December 31, 1972, pursuant to section 3(a)(2) of the Foreign Military Sales Act and section 505(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

287. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Administration, transmitting a report covering fiscal year 1972 on the Department's disposal of excess foreign property, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 514d; to the Committee on Government Operations.

288. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of examinations conducted outside the national domain by the Geological Survey during the 6 months ended December 31, 1972, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 31(c); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

289. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on a 1-year deferment of the construction repayment installments for a reclamation project in the Webster Irrigation District No. 4, Pick-Sloan Missouri basin program, Kansas, pursuant to 73 Stat. 584; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

290. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of proposed amendments extending concession contracts in Hot Springs National Park, Ark., pursuant to 67 Stat. 271 and 70 Stat. 543; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

291. A letter from the Chairman, National Commission on Materials Policy, transmitting the second interim report of the Commission reviewing the international materials situation, pursuant to Public Law 91-512; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

292. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, Department of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for the punishment of serious crimes against foreign officials committed outside the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.



293. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting a report of the facts in each application for conditional entry into the United States under section 203(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act for the 6-month period ending December 31, 1972, pursuant to section 203(f) of the act [8 U.S.C. 1153(f)]; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

294. A letter from the National Adjutant, Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A., Inc., transmitting the audit of the receipts and expenditures of the organization for the year ended September 30, 1972, together with the proceedings of its national convention held in September 1972, pursuant to Public Laws 85-530 and 88-105 (H. Doc. No. 93-45); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

295. A letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting a report covering calendar year 1972 on specialist and senior specialist positions in the Congressional Research Service, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5114; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

296. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated April 4, 1972, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on Cross Bayou Canal, Pinellas County, Fla., authorized by section 304 of the River and Harbor Act approved October 27, 1965 (H. Doc. No. 93-31); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

297. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide an extension of the interest equalization tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALEXANDER:

H.R. 2964. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to reaffirm that such funds made available for each fiscal year to carry out the programs provided for in such act be fully obligated in said year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 2965. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to restore the system of recomputation of retired pay for certain members and former members of the armed forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 2966. A bill to amend the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 to require the advice and consent of the Senate for appointments to Director of the Office of Management and Budget; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 2967. A bill to authorize the modification of the Cache River Basin Feature, Mississippi River and tributaries project, in the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota:

H.R. 2968. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey certain lands originally acquired for the Garrison Dam and Reservoir project in the State of North Dakota to the Mountrail County Park Commission, Mountrail County, N. Dak.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 2969. A bill to terminate immediately U.S. military combat operations and to preclude any further U.S. military operations in or over Indochina following the release of

American prisoners of war and accounting for the missing in action as specified in the Cease-Fire Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BROTZMAN (for himself, Mrs. SCHROEDER, and Mr. ARMSTRONG):

H.R. 2970. A bill to amend the act of October 21, 1972, relating to the study of the Indian Peaks Area, to provide for its protection while the study is conducted, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin:

H.R. 2971. A bill to amend section 608 of title 18, United States Code; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DENHOLM (for himself, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BOWEN, Mr. BRADEMAs, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. EVANS of Colorado, Mr. FRASER, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HENDERSON, Mr. KYROS, Mr. MORGAN, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PREYER, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ROY, Mr. SCHERLE, Mr. SHOUP, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. THONE, Mr. UDALL, and Mr. YOUNG of South Carolina):

H.R. 2972. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to reaffirm that such funds made available for each fiscal year to carry out the programs provided for in such act be fully obligated in said year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DENT (for himself, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BRADEMAs, Mr. BURTON, Mr. CLAY, Mr. DOMINICK V. DANIELS, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. KYROS, Mr. MCCORMACK, Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. PIKE, Mr. PREYER, Mr. RANDALL, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. STOKES, Mr. TIERNAN, and Mr. YATRON):

H.R. 2973. A bill to revise the Welfare and Pension Plan Disclosure Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DORN:

H.R. 2974. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to establish in the Veterans' Administration a national cemetery system consisting of all cemeteries of the United States in which veterans of any war or conflict or of service in the Armed Forces are or may be buried, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2975. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, with respect to the manner of determining annual income for pension purposes of certain persons who are entitled to annuities under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2976. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that certain veterans who are prisoners of war shall be deemed to have a service-connected disability of 50 percent; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2977. A bill to amend subsection (b) (1) of section 415 of title 38, United States Code, to increase the maximum annual income limitation governing payment of dependency and indemnity compensation to certain parents; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2978. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to increase the period of presumption of service connection for certain cases of multiple sclerosis from seven to 10 years; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2979. A bill to amend section 1901(a) of title 38, United States Code, to make cer-

tain veterans of World War I eligible for the automobile assistance allowance provided for certain veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2980. A bill to amend section 110 of title 38, United States Code, to liberalize the standard for preservation of disability ratings; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2981. A bill to amend section 312 of title 38, United States Code by providing a 3-year presumptive period of service connection for malignant tumors (cancer) which develop within 3 years from the date of separation from active service; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2982. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that amyotrophic lateral sclerosis developing a 10 percent or more degree of disability within 7 years after separation from active service during a period of war shall be presumed to be service connected; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2983. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the statutory rates for anatomical loss or loss of use; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2984. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Administrator to reimburse employers for unusual costs incurred in providing on-job training for certain veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2985. A bill to amend section 312 of title 38, United States Code, by providing a 2-year presumptive period of service connection for the psychoses which develop within 2 years from the date of separation from active service; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 2986. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to reaffirm that such funds made available for each fiscal year to carry out the programs provided for in such act be fully obligated in said year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 2987. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish orderly procedures for the consideration of applications for renewal of broadcast licenses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama:

H.R. 2988. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish orderly procedures for the consideration of applications for renewal of broadcast licenses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GERALD R. FORD (for himself, Mr. ESHLEMAN, Mr. ROBINSON of Virginia, and Mr. ZWACH):

H.R. 2989. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against the individual income tax for tuition paid for the elementary or secondary education of dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GROSS:

H.R. 2990. A bill to provide for annual authorization of appropriations to the U.S. Postal Service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HILLIS (for himself and Mr. ROUSH):

H.R. 2991. A bill to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act of 1964 by designating certain lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HILLIS (for himself, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. SARASIN, Mr. FROELICH, and Mr. CHAPPELL):

H.R. 2992. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to liberalize the provisions relating to payment of disability and death pension; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HUBER:

H.R. 2993. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.) to provide that under certain circumstances exclusive territorial arrangements shall not be deemed unlawful; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HUNGATE (for himself and Mr. PEPPER):

H.R. 2994. A bill to authorize \$2,500,000 to be appropriated to the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library in the United States for the construction of educational facilities at such memorial and library, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 2995. A bill to amend title 23 of the United States Code to authorize the selection and improvement of certain priority primary routes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. KING:

H.R. 2996. A bill to increase the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the maximum dollar limitation on the amount deductible for pensions for the self-employed from \$2,500 a year to \$7,500 a year; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Ms. ABZUG, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BELL, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. CARNEY of Ohio, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CLARK, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. FISH, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. McCORMACK, and Mr. MAILLIARD):

H.R. 2997. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that persons be apprised of records concerning them which are maintained by Government agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MOSS, Mr. O'NEILL, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PETTIS, Mr. PODELL, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ROY, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. WOLFF, and Mr. WON PAT):

H.R. 2998. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that persons be apprised of records concerning them which are maintained by Government agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H.R. 2999. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a rural environmental assistance program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 3000. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a rural environmental assistance program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MILLER:

H.R. 3001. A bill to make the use of a firearm to commit certain felonies a Federal crime where that use violates State law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H.R. 3002. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasibility and desirability of a Boston Harbor National Recreation Area in the State of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H.R. 3003. A bill to prohibit under certain conditions Federal activities in connection

with the construction of offshore bulk cargo transshipment facilities; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. RARICK:

H.R. 3004. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize an incentive tax credit allowable with respect to facilities to control water and air pollution, to encourage the construction of such facilities, and to permit the amortization of the cost of constructing such facilities within a period of from 1 to 5 years; to the Commission on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RINALDO:

H.R. 3005. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for expenses incurred by a taxpayer in making repairs and improvements to his residence, and to allow the owner of rental housing to amortize at an accelerated rate the cost of rehabilitating or restoring such housing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL:

H.R. 3006. A bill to amend the Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SCHERLE (for himself, Mr. AEDNOR, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. BEARD, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BYRON, Mr. CAMP, Mr. CLARK, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONTE, Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, JR., Mr. W. C. (DAN) DANIEL, Mr. DAVIS of South Carolina, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. DOWNING, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ESHLEMAN, Mr. FISH, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. FLOWERS, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. GUDE, and Mr. HASTINGS):

H.R. 3007. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a rural environmental assistance program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SCHERLE (for himself, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. HUNGATE, Mr. ICHORD, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. JONES of Tennessee, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. MCCOLLISTER, Mr. McSPADEN, Mr. MARAZITI, Mr. MATHIS of Georgia, Mr. MAYNE, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. OBEY, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. PREYER, Mr. PRICE of Texas, Mr. RANDALL, Mr. RARICK, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. ROY):

H.R. 3008. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a rural environmental assistance program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SCHERLE (for himself, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. SKES, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, Mr. STUCKEY, Mr. TAYLOR of Missouri, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. THONE, Mr. THORNTON, Mr. WAGGONER, Mr. WHITE, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. WYATT, Mr. YATRON, Mr. YOUNG of South Carolina, Mr. MITCHELL of New York, Mrs. GRASSO, and Mr. DELLENBACK):

H.R. 3009. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a rural environmental assistance program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SHOUP:

H.R. 3010. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code (respecting firearms) to penalize the use of firearms in the commission of any felony and to increase the penalties in certain related existing provisions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3011. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code (respect-

ing firearms) to lower certain age limits from 21 years to 18; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3012. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code (respecting firearms) to eliminate certain record-keeping provisions with respect to ammunition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 3013. A bill to require the Secretary of the Army to make a survey for flood control purposes in the county of San Luis Obispo, Calif.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. TEAGUE OF Texas:

H.R. 3014. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide additional preference to veterans with service-connected disabilities for purposes of retention in reductions in force; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 3015. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, so as to treat Nicaraguan campaign as a period of war for the purposes of such title; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 3016. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to enable certain permanently and totally disabled veterans to receive concurrent payments of service-connected disability compensation and non-service-connected pension; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 3017. A bill to amend section 410(a) of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of dependency and indemnity compensation to certain survivors of deceased veterans who were rated 100 percentum disabled by reason of service-connected disabilities for 20 or more years; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 3018. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that hypertension developing a 10-percent or more degree of disability within 2 years after separation from active service during a period of war shall be presumed to be service connected; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 3019. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend wartime benefits to veterans who served between February 1, 1955, and August 5, 1964; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 3020. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code to provide that veterans with disabilities rated 10 through 100 percent shall receive additional compensation for dependents; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. THONE:

H.R. 3021. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41) to provide that under certain circumstances exclusive territorial arrangements shall not be deemed unlawful; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 3022. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against the individual income tax for tuition paid for the elementary or secondary education of dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VEYSEY:

H.R. 3023. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Santa Margarita project, California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WALDIE:

H.R. 3024. A bill to amend the age and service requirements for immediate retirement under subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 3025. A bill to increase the contribution of the Government to the costs of health



benefits for Federal employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WOLFF:

H.R. 3026. A bill to prohibit the use of any nuclear weapon in Southeast Asia unless Congress first approves such use; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 3027. A bill to authorize an investigation and study of coastal hazards from offshore drilling on the Outer Continental Shelf in the Atlantic Ocean; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 3028. A bill to make additional immigrant visas available for immigrants from certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3029. A bill to authorize the President to designate marine sanctuaries in areas of the oceans, coastal, and other waters, as far seaward as the outer edge of the Continental Shelf, for the purpose of preserving or restoring the ecological, esthetics, recreation resource, and scientific values of and related to such areas; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WOLFF (for himself, Mr. ADAMO, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. BADILLO, and Mr. BRASCO):

H.R. 3030. A bill to provide for the construction of a Veterans' Administration hospital of 1,000 beds in the county of Queens, N.Y. State; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GERALD R. FORD:

H.J. Res. 247. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the fourth Wednesday in January as National School Nurse Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RARICK:

H.J. Res. 248. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARVEY:

H. Con. Res. 96. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to Operation Identification, a program to curb thefts and aid in the recovery of stolen property; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. Res. 166. Resolution to amend the Rules

of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on Urban Affairs; to the Committee on the Rules.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

16. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to the decline of shipbuilding in Massachusetts; to the Committee on Armed Services.

17. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, urging the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to hold public hearings before implementing certain regulations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

18. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to legislation increasing the Federal oil import quota system to Massachusetts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

19. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of Wisconsin, relative to import quotas on nonfat dry milk; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota:

H.R. 3031. A bill for the relief of Dr. Hermenegildo M. Kadile; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 3032. A bill for the relief of Raymond L. Wells; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GIAIMO:

H.R. 3033. A bill for the relief of Guerino Allevato and Vienna Mazzei Allevato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3034. A bill for the relief of Tomaso Masella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H.R. 3035. A bill for the relief of Sister Anna Maria (Deanna Tirelli); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H.R. 3036. A bill for the relief of Giacomo DiMaio and his wife, Maria DiMaio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3037. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Gumina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3038. A bill for the relief of Theodore J. Malowicki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3039. A bill for the relief of Chin Wing Teung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 3040. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rosa Zimmerman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEYSER:

H.R. 3041. A bill for the relief of Aurora Sulpizi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 3042. A bill to convey certain real property of the United States in California to Sierra Oaks, Inc.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 3043. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Nguong Thi Tran (formerly Nguyen Thi Nguong, A13707-473D-3); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THONE:

H.R. 3044. A bill for the relief of James Evans, publisher of the Colfax County Press, and Morris Odavarka; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALDIE:

H.R. 3045. A bill for the relief of Douglas F. Scott; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

33. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Roland L. Morgan, Los Angeles, Calif., and others, relative to withdrawal from the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

34. Also, petition of the city council, Struthers, Ohio, relative to financial assistance to the city of Struthers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### A TRIBUTE TO TELEVISION

### HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 26, 1973

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, it is said that a picture is worth a thousand words, and I think television coverage of the many historic events of the past few weeks is proof of this.

The television industry truly deserves credit for the tremendous job it has done in bringing us history in the making. It was through this media that we were informed of the massive escalation of the bombing of Vietnam. It was also through television that the President announced that a cease-fire agreement had finally been reached.

Last week, all of America was invited

to witness the pageantry of the inauguration of a President of the United States. And just a few days later we were saddened to learn of the death of a President. Only the media of television has the power to make us all a part of such historic events.

I compliment the commentators for their thoughtful and enlightening presentation of these events. Their explanation, analysis, and anecdote contribute so much to the tremendous impact of television news.

Mr. Speaker, I call my colleague's attention to James Reston's "Tribute to Television," in today's New York Times, and include it in the RECORD at this time:

#### A TRIBUTE TO TELEVISION

(By James Reston)

WASHINGTON, JAN. 25.—Every once in a while the common concerns, sorrows and ideals of the Republic somehow cry out to be heard and understood, and it is then, if we watch and listen, that we understand and ap-

preciate the power and possibilities of television as a unifying force in the nation.

These last three months illustrate the point. We have had an election that will carry the victorious President down to the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence in 1976; the death of two Presidents of the United States; the bombing of Hanoi; the inauguration of President Nixon; the announcement of the cease-fire in Vietnam, and finally the burial ceremony of President Johnson in the hill country of Texas.

Somebody has to pay tribute to our colleagues in television, now under attack for the job they have done in these last few historic weeks. For they have lifted us out of our private concerns and given us a picture of human struggle and tragedy and yearning.

It takes a poet or a prophet to explain and describe in words the deaths of Truman and Johnson, the last of the former Presidents, and we can put it down on paper that the wives of four Presidents—Eisenhower, Truman, Kennedy and Johnson—are still with us.

But the television shows us Bess Truman walking in dignity with her daughter Margaret in the quiet streets of Independ-